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supper. On the third day the train carried us to Trollhåten, where there is another great waterfall, or series of cascades, the finest in Sweden, where we dined and spent the afternoon in sight-seeing. In the evening we arrived at Gothenburg, on the west side of Sweden, where we were received by the Gothenburg Peace Society, and entertained by a supper and a new series of speeches in the Grand Hotel.

This was the closing function of the Congress. The excursion was greeted everywhere by the citizens in the regions where we passed with the greatest interest, and no doubt did much to popularize the peace movement in those parts of the country. The history of the peace movement in Sweden is given on another page, and also a number of the addresses which were made in the Congress. On reviewing the occasion it seems to me that, on the whole, the Congress was one of the most successful and impressive ever held. It was a revelation of the deep hold which the principles of peace are taking upon the peoples of Northern Europe, and it will doubtless do much for the further development and strengthening of the cause in those regions. B. F. T.

United States—Canadian Peace Centenary.

Much interest is being manifested both in this country and in Canada in the proposed celebration of the century of peace between the United States and Great Britain since the War of 1812.

The suggestion made at the Harvard Commencement last year by Hon. W. Lyon Mackenzie King, Canadian Minister of Labor, that a memorial bridge be built over the Niagara River, has been favorably received. It was practically the starting point of the idea of the celebration, although others than Mr. King had the plan in mind and were beginning to think of suitable exercises for its observance. Mr. King, while at the Mohonk Conference in May of this year, renewed his suggestion, and in response to it the Conference authorized Dr. Butler to appoint a committee on the celebration. This committee is being made up of distinguished men of both countries, among whom are Hon. Charles F. Libby of Maine, Judge Joseph B. Moore of Michigan, Presidents Buckham of the University of Vermont, Rhees of Rochester and Thwing of Western Reserve, Justice Maclaren of Toronto, Mayor Chisholm of Halifax, the Mayor of Vancouver, and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Senator Burton is chairman. Places on the committee are being reserved for representative men on both sides of the line, some of whom are well known in America and Canada, and a number of whom live along the border.

At about the same time that the Mohonk Committee was authorized the "National Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace among the English-speaking Peoples (1914-15)" was organized in New York City, with Mr. Carnegie as

president and William H. Short as secretary. An executive committee, of which Hon. John A. Stewart is chairman, is made up of leading representatives of the various peace organizations, including Dr. Butler, Mr. Smiley, Dr. Trueblood, Mr. Ginn, Mr. Mead, Senator McCreary and Mr. Andrew B. Humphrey, as well as a hundred or more men who are selected for their interest in peace or their prominence in public life. A delegation of this committee went to Beverly on July 15 under the leadership of Mr. Stewart, who acted as spokesman, to invite President Taft to serve as honorary president of the American Committee. Mr. Taft expressed hearty sympathy with the objects of the committee, and said he would take the invitation under consideration.

On July 19 an association was formed at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Canada, known as the One Hundred Years Peace Society. It was the result of local enthusiasm that has been awakened along the American-Canadian border, particularly in the vicinity of Buffalo, Tonawanda, Niagara Falls and Toronto, where much of the fighting took place in the War of 1812, but where international feeling to-day, as a result of the close relationship between the citizens of both countries, is of the most fraternal kind. The objects of the society were declared to be to promote a suitable peace celebration in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in December, 1914. It was thought at the time that the anniversary should be held in the summer of 1915, owing to the unfavorable season in which the celebration would naturally come if set for December 24, 1914, the exact date of the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty. But there is a consensus of opinion forming in favor of having the celebration some time in 1914, as it would tend to create sentiment beforehand for progressive measures at the third Hague Conference, which is to be held the following year.

The details of the commemoration proposed at the Niagara Falls meeting were not fully worked out, but it was proposed that the anniversary be observed in both countries, the chief events to take place in Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto and other cities along the border. Members of the One Hundred Years Peace Society will be enrolled from the various historical, commercial and peace associations that are in sympathy with the idea. Prominent in taking the initial steps towards the formation of the society were the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and the Buffalo Peace Society. Ex-State Senator George D. Emerson is its temporary chairman and Secretary Fenton M. Parke of the Chamber of Commerce its secretary. Among the representatives from Toronto who are actively interested in the formation of the Society are Major W. H. Collins, of the Imperial Army and Navy Association, and E. B. Biggar, representing the Old Fort Protective Association. Mr. Biggar is now in the Maritime Provinces, where he has started a branch of the One Hundred Years Peace Society. Assisted by Major Collins and Dr. C. S. Eby of the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, Mr. Biggar has been energetically giving his time to organizing a public meeting to be held in Toronto in September. This meeting will be attended by representatives from the various local associations that may by that time become enrolled in the One Hundred Years Peace Society. Dr. James L.

Tryon, Assistant Secretary of the American Peace Society, has received several important letters from influential Americans approving the celebration. These letters will be read at the Toronto meeting and given to the press. It is proposed that the American delegation to this meeting shall leave Buffalo in a body. It will be made up of representatives of the Buffalo Board of Trade, the Buffalo Peace Society, city officials, and others.

In the absence of the Secretary in Europe, the Assistant Secretary of the American Peace Society attended the Niagara Falls meeting by special invitation of Mr. Parke of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Frank F. Williams, Secretary of the Buffalo Peace Society. Mr. Williams was desirous that the celebration be directed along peace lines instead of being made to glorify militarism and war, as might be the case if all possible suggestions that were in the air were adopted.

Dr. Tryon stated that the idea of the proposed peace celebration was heartily approved by Dr. Trueblood, who not only wanted to see a proper peace celebration, but had suggested that it be kept entirely separate from the idea of a world's fair or great exposition of any kind, as the interest in the event would be divided if combined with either of these. This idea had already met with approval in Buffalo. Dr. Tryon outlined a festival of the nations with symbolic floats and processions like those which characterized the Burritt celebration in New Britain at the time of the New England Peace Congress in May last. Buffalo itself is a cosmopolitan city and abounds in national societies that could furnish picturesque material for such processions. This plan appealed strongly to the Buffalonians. There might be processions of school children with banners, of civic societies and firemen. There might also be life-saving drills for the children to teach the heroism of peace, such as are often given in Great Britain. A spectacular water festival with symbolic boats might be made a novel feature of the occasion, also historic pageants illustrative of the more poetic and picturesque episodes of the history of Canada and the United States from the days of the heroic discoverers, pioneer settlers and missionaries down to the present time. Together with these there might be tableaux and processions illustrative of the development of the civic life of both peoples. It would be a time to honor great men of the United States, Canada and Great Britain whose names are connected with the development of the world peace movement; for example, such men as William I. Buchanan of Buffalo, who was a member of the second Hague Conference and is recognized as having been one of the most effective diplomatists of modern times. Honor should also be paid to Richard Rush and Charles Bagot, who signed the arrangement for the limitation and reduction of naval armaments on the Great Lakes.

A world peace congress had already been proposed for the United States at the time of the celebration. A delegation from such a congress, if held, might address a conference of Americans and Canadians at Buffalo or Toronto, and might attend some of the local celebrations. Distinguished officers of state and members of the diplomatic corps, together with the peace commission, might be invited as special guests. There might be a symbolic representation of the Hague Conference and the Peace Palace at The Hague. Prizes might be offered for de-

signs of symbolic architecture, tableaux and appropriate exercises upon which the genius of the American and Canadian artists might be occupied for some time to come.

Frank H. Severance of the Buffalo Historical Society suggested that in addition to these there might be an international musical festival. Such a festival has already been successfully held by the New York Peace Society. Prof. J. M. Larned, president of the Buffalo Peace Society, proposed that Great Britain and the United States make 1915 the date of the signing of a treaty of unlimited arbitration. This would mean the elimination from the category of war of disputes affecting national honor, vital interests and independence. This suggestion was reinforced by Dr. Tryon, who said that the friends of peace might well occupy themselves for the next few years in educating public sentiment in support of such a treaty.

Since the meeting held at Niagara Falls steps have been taken to federate the various associations and committees that are interested in the celebration. It is becoming clear that the subject will engage the attention not only of the people along the United States-Canadian border, but of both countries in different localities, and that therefore coöperation of all kindred workers will be necessary. It is likely that the union of forces will be accomplished through the National Committee in New York. A meeting of its executive committee will be held at the Hotel Astor on Friday, September 2, at 4 o'clock, when the question of coöperation may come up. The American Peace Society will be glad to act, as has been suggested, as a medium to promote the union of the societies and to awaken interest in both countries in the celebration. The whole subject has begun to be discussed editorially in the press and to grow larger in importance as people begin to think about it. Although primarily it will be a British-American and a United States-Canadian celebration, it is likely to interest the whole world, the United States, Great Britain and Canada serving as examples of the success of arbitration, limitation of armaments and international fraternity fully established after an unbroken reign of one hundred years of peace. As to plans for observing the centennial on the other side of the water, nothing has appeared in print except a proposal for a historic pilgrimage to Ghent on the anniversary of the signing of the treaty.

Editorial Notes.

The fourth Pan-American Congress began at Buenos Ayres early in July and has continued during the summer.

Reports of its proceedings have been meagre, but it is known that it has passed resolutions of far-reaching importance. Among the principal of these was one providing for the reorganization of the Bureau of the American Republics. This will hereafter be called the Pan-American Union. The United States Secretary of State will be its president *ex officio*. Another resolution recommends the creation of a Pan-American Commission by each constituent country to promote the aims of the Congress between sessions. The Pan-American Railway